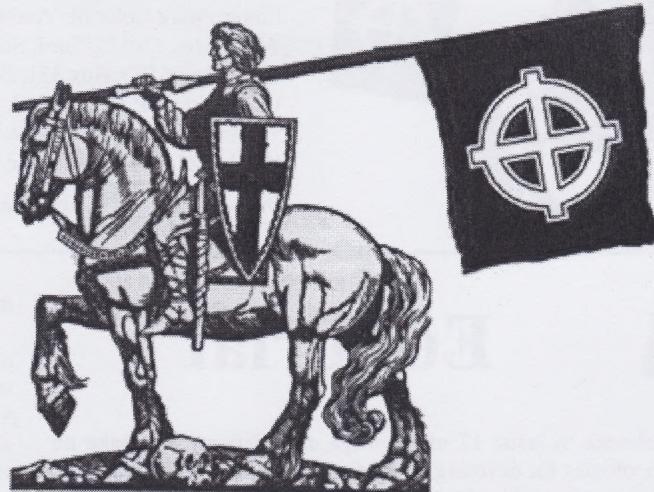


Heritage and Destiny



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The Radical Voice of White Nationalism

Autumn/Fall 2004

Election meltdown - Where next?

In November 2003 Martin Wingfield, seen by many as the British National Party's main electoral strategist and the brains behind Nick Griffin, told party members that they were on course for a historic electoral breakthrough.

"Burning the midnight oil and using all the information I have available, I have tried to guesstimate our votes... My calculations give the possible percentage vote for the main parties in the North West Euro-constituency as follows: Con 32%, Lab 28%, BNP 13%, LibDem 12%, Greens 5%, UKIP 4%. On these figures Nick would be elected for the sixth seat in the North West Euro-constituency. There would only need to be another 3% swing to us on these results for us to snatch a second seat at the expense of a Tory candidate."

Nick Griffin shared his lieutenant's hubris. In his Christmas video message broadcast on the BNP site he predicted "dozens more councillors - perhaps even up to three figures."

As late as June 9th Griffin's eve of poll address to his troops boldly forecast: "The BNP is on target to take between 14% and 16% of the Euro vote in our key regions, winning a record number of council seats, positions on the Greater London Assembly, and breaking through with three or four MEPs. We are on target, in short, for a political earthquake!"

By the end of the following weekend stunned BNP members were struggling to comprehend the magnitude of the disaster that overtook their party as the votes from the June 10th elections were counted. Every European candidate was defeated, including Nick Griffin himself, who won precisely half the support forecast by Wingfield. In the local elections several of the BNP's most prominent councillors were ousted, leaving the party with a net gain of just four seats.

Worst of all, the BNP failed to win a single seat on the London

Assembly. Touted as a year of triumphant electoral breakthrough, 2004 turned into catastrophe - the worst year for British nationalists since 1979.

Within weeks of the defeat, the BNP leadership made it clear that they were unrepentant. Far from seeking to reunify the broad base of the party, they pressed ahead with a divisive move to change the BNP constitution and admit non-White members. (See our *Stop Press* section)

How could Nick Griffin and his advisers have got it so wrong? Having made inept strategic decisions last year, how could they have made continual tactical blunders right up to polling day, blithely confident of victory even as the polls closed, when in fact they were staring down the barrel at defeat?

Like all politicians, nationalists can seek false comfort at times like this from 'spin', pretending that the total of 808,000 votes nationwide is itself a victory despite near universal defeat, or whining that the party was robbed by electoral fraud.

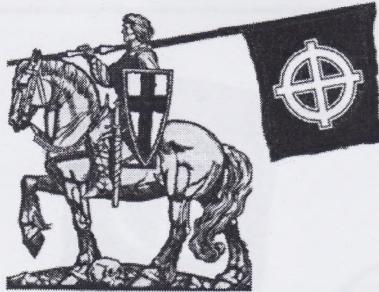
In fact a closer analysis reveals that 2004 was the greatest electoral defeat - the greatest missed opportunity - in the history of British nationalism.

The opportunity was created largely by political circumstances outside the BNP's control. Reaction against the war in Iraq has split the Labour Party without significantly reviving the opposition Conservatives. Meanwhile militant Islam has jostled for space in the headlines of the popular press with an escalating immigration crisis. Voters in many towns and cities are confronted daily with the less dramatic but dismal reality of life in multiracial Britain.

In any year such circumstances would have produced fertile soil for racial nationalists. By great good fortune 2004 was a special year, creating an unprecedented treble chance for the BNP.



Is the party over for Nick Griffin?



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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 17 of *Heritage and Destiny*. We make no apologies for devoting so much space to the recent European elections - and to the local council elections in England. This has meant that the sixth part of Martin Kerr's series of articles on the history of the Racial Nationalist movement in America has been put back to our next issue. Furthermore we do not apologise for our constructive criticism of BNP leader Nick Griffin, his Advisory Council and their tactics in the run up to the said elections.

Many of you will already know that I myself stood as a candidate in my local ward (Meadowhead - Blackburn) and would have won a seat on my local borough council, had it not been for the BNP standing a last minute outsider against me and so splitting the nationalist vote (see page 6 for full details). Am I bitter about this? - you're bloody right I am!

The BNP did the same spoiling tactic in the West Midlands (in Tipton Green ward - Sandwell) and stopped the Freedom Party winning a seat. They also stood two candidates against the much smaller and weaker National Front (in Birmingham) as they did the year before (in Oldham and Sunderland). I will not comment further here on the elections as H&D assistant editor Peter Rushmore has covered this fully in this issue's lead article.

What I will comment on is the fact that the BNP has now firmly split into two very fundamentally different groups. Former BNP chairman John Tyndall who Griffin expelled only last year - but then let back in again after he took the party to court - leads the old guard faction, who wish to keep the BNP as it was under his eighteen year leadership and have no truck with all this modernizing and trimming.

Then there is the much bigger (for the time being anyway) trendy 'new BNP' faction, led by party leader Nick Griffin. Older H&D readers will remember that Griffin defeated Tyndall in the party's first (and only so far) leadership election in September 1999 (see issue 2 of H&D).

The Griffin faction had its own way for the first four years or so, but now the Tyndall faction is fighting back and on the attack.

A week after their disastrous election results Griffin called a meeting of his Advisory Council and all key Regional and branch organisers to his farm in mid Wales. High on the agenda was 'what to do with Tyndall and his number two Richard Edmonds'. Many of the organisers present wanted Griffin to expel them again, however after being forced by the courts to let Tyndall back in again last year, he told them he was reluctant to go down that road again as "Tyndall may win again and it will cost me (i.e. the BNP) an awful lot of money in legal fees and court costs."

So the meeting came to a short term compromise; Tyndall and Edmonds would be banned from speaking at all BNP meetings from that day. Even this did not please everyone as BNP deputy leader Tony Lecomber pointed out that this too has been tried before and failed. Only a couple of months ago on April 28th Lecomber had ordered Tyndall not to speak at a Clitheroe (Lancashire) BNP meeting.

After at first backing down Tyndall changed his mind and attended after the meeting was changed from a BNP meeting to a 'Nationalist

meeting' - i.e. all Nationalists, BNP or not were welcome.

(Editors Note: By all accounts the meeting was very successful with about eighty people attending - more than double the attendance at the nearby Blackburn BNP meeting which was held the same evening and featured Griffin's new pal Martin Wingfield, who edits the BNP newspaper *Voice of Freedom*. H&D assistant editor Peter Rushmore was the supporting speaker to Tyndall).

The first test of whether the ban would work or not was on July 14th in Rochdale, where the local branch had invited Richard Edmonds to speak. The local organiser Kevin Bryan was leaned on by some of Griffin's heavies to either cancel the meeting or disinvite Edmonds. He refused and held firm and the meeting went ahead with Edmonds defying the 'ban', even though the BNP regional organiser Bev Jones tried to disrupt the meeting by heckling Edmonds during his speech. A number of 'proscribed' WNP members also attended the meeting.

Just three days earlier on July 11th, Tyndall had defied Griffin again and spoken at a meeting in Leeds, organised by former WNP leader Eddy Morrison in the name of 'Spearhead Support Group' - in reality a front group for Eddy and other WNP (and former WNP) members.

The WNP was proscribed by Griffin in July 2003, so you would have thought that he would be able to expel Tyndall just for attending and associating with other proscribed people - such as H&D's Peter Rushmore - who was also a speaker at the meeting.

However so far we have not heard any word on Griffin expelling Tyndall or the many other BNP members who attended that meeting, even though BNP press officer Stuart Russell told 'Mark Stein' from the *Yorkshire Post*, that "if Tyndall and or Edmonds attended that meeting they would be expelled".

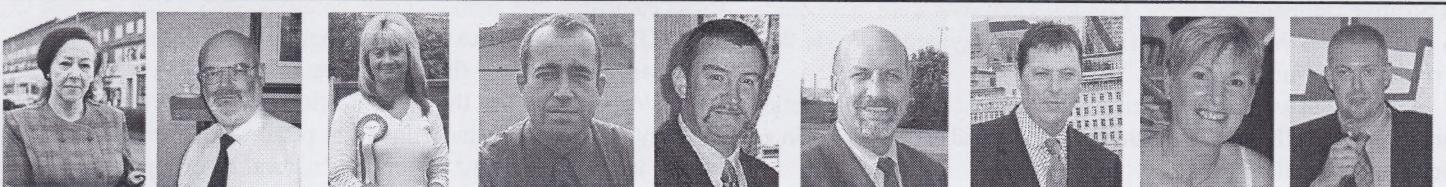
The climax of the 'Spearhead Support Group' meeting was when Tyndall announced towards the end of his speech that he would be challenging Griffin for the leadership of the party in 2005. Many in the meeting thought this was an odd time to announce the challenge as nominations had only just closed for the 2004 election (on June 30th). However others pointed out that this gives Tyndall over a year to campaign against Griffin and build up support for himself again in a party where until recently he had very little support among the new and 'moderate' members.

The next twelve months will be very interesting with both factions in the BNP fighting for control. Whether there will be a leadership election next year though is anybody's guess, as Tyndall may not even be in the party then.

Many of our older readers will remember the election for the chairmanship of the National Front in 1979. There were two candidates at the start of the election campaign; NF chairman John Tyndall and his former deputy chairman Andrew Fountaine, but by the end of the campaign just as the ballot papers were mailed out there was only one - John Tyndall, so he won by default. And where did Andrew Fountaine go you may well ask? - Oh yes sorry, the John Tyndall led Directorate expelled him!

As always please keep sending in your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews are most welcome). Of course we also still need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford.

Thank you all again for your loyal support. Together we are strong.



BNP winners and losers (left to right): Patricia Richardson, one of three elected to Epping Forest Council; Dr James Lewthwaite, one of four new BNP councillors in Bradford; new Burnley councillor Sharon Wilkinson, the sole bright spot on a dreadful night for the BNP in the North West; Simon Darby, a senior aide to Nick Griffin, who lost his seat on Dudley Council and was defeated in the European election's West Midlands region; John Salvage, popular local campaigner ousted from Sandwell Council; Nick Geri, lost his Thurrock Council seat after his campaign was downgraded by the BNP hierarchy; Jason Douglas, whose campaign for a seat on the London Assembly was derailed by Nick Griffin's strategic incompetence; Anita Corbett, defeated in the Royton South ward amid the wreckage of the once powerful Oldham BNP; Nick Cass, suffered a double defeat in the Yorkshire region Euro-election and the all-out contest for Kirklees Council

The usual spring elections were taking place in most local authorities, but in metropolitan areas across the Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire the entire councils were up for election due to boundary changes. In these areas, which include most of the BNP's current strongholds, each ward elected three councillors at once. The decline of the Conservatives meant that in working class areas they often fielded only one or two candidates for the three vacancies, leaving the BNP ideally placed to pick up anti-Labour votes.

The simultaneous European elections were conducted using a form of proportional representation, thus eliminating the 'wasted vote' argument which has traditionally been the biggest obstacle to racial nationalists (or anyone else) who wanted to challenge the dominance of the traditional parties. In effect the Euro-election system meant that in several regions the BNP could elect MEPs with less than 10% of the vote. Nick Griffin had long ago decided that the best chance was in North West England, which he contested himself, confident of gaining the 8-9% required for a ticket on the Brussels gravy train.

A similar party list system in London created the third and greatest opportunity. Just 5% of the vote was needed across the whole of the capital for the BNP to gain a seat on the London Assembly.

Throughout the 20th century London was the core of British racial nationalism. In 1937 Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union won 23% of the vote in the East End district of Bethnal Green and 19% in neighbouring Stepney; in the 1977 GLC election the National Front gained 120,000 votes across the city, polling 17.8% in the Tower Hamlets GLC ward; and most famously in 1993 the BNP's Derek Beacock won a borough council seat in Millwall ward, Tower Hamlets.

While everyone accepts that East London is not what it was, with large numbers of Whites having fled crime-ridden multiracial areas for the relative safety of Essex and Hertfordshire, 5% of the London-wide vote was still an achievable target. An Assembly seat for the BNP - a full time paid position, with the extreme left Ken Livingstone forced to give the party office facilities - would have been a genuine political earthquake, and it was a real, strong possibility, not a pipe dream.

In the event, with only 36% of Londoners voting in the Assem-

bly election, the 5% threshold for victory worked out at 93,659 but the BNP polled 90,365 (4.8%), finishing a tragic 3,294 votes short of the winning post.

Had the party targeted London properly, there can be no doubt that a seat would have been won. Foolishly, however, Nick Griffin and his London-based right-hand man, Tony Lecomber, deprioritised the Assembly campaign. They insisted to sceptical local organisers that one Assembly seat was a racing certainty.

Taking victory in London for granted, the Griffin-Lecomber strategy was to divert London activists - who should have been working flat out for every single Assembly vote, especially in some of inner London's working class heartlands where voter turnout is usually low. Instead the BNP leadership rounded them up for publicity stunts aimed at gaining national media attention which would boost the Euro-campaign.

One such mindless stunt involved candidates being lined up to lay a wreath at the Cenotaph in memory of D-Day. Predictably this failed to attract any media attention and merely wasted the time of activists who should have been out on the doorsteps of BNP heartland areas. Of course the main reason for the stunt was Nick Griffin's self-deluding obsession with building up 'anti-nazi' credentials. The correct BNP response to the hypocritical media festival surround-

ing the D-Day anniversary would have been to salute the heroism of the veterans involved but to underline the bitter futility of their sacrifice. After all, the great Third World invasion of Britain started just four years after the D-Day invasion of Europe.

The worst tactical blunder of the London campaign occurred on the Sunday before polling. (Remember that London was not an all-postal election, so this was the most important weekend of the election here.) A mass leafletting and canvassing exercise had been scheduled in a North Harrow estate - exactly the sort of area where there are many potential nationalist voters who only need a bit of persuasion to turn out, especially for a European election that they see as irrelevant.

Nick Griffin decided to scrap this important exercise in favour of one of his trademark media stunts. He had discovered that the UKIP were planning a stunt of their own, sailing by barge up the Thames to Westminster, and he determined to sabotage it. Instead



Just three days after the election the first casualty of the BNP catastrophe was John Murphy (second left), ousted as Blackburn organiser by Tony Dailly (far left). Bev Jones (far right) authorised the coup, even though she was personally responsible for the chaotic running of the local campaign. Ironically, BNP leader Nick Griffin just last year ordered his cronies to "get rid of that loony", referring to Mr Dailly.

of positive campaigning work, London's activists were instructed to assemble on Westminster Bridge, where they could heckle the arriving UKIP luminaries.

A caper that would have been childish at best became a pathetic farce when the UKIP changed their schedule and avoided Griffin's reception committee.

This brings us to the BNP leadership's central strategic failure, for which Nick Griffin personally must take the largest share of the blame. Given the once in a generation circumstances of 2004, realistic targets and priorities should have been set many months before the elections.

We are not being wise after the event. Like John Tyndall's *Spearhead* and other critics of Nick Griffin, *Heritage and Destiny* has consistently argued that the European elections were a diversion from the BNP's main opportunities in London and the local councils. While Griffin was absurdly predicting four European gains - right up to polling day - our regular Movement News Updates have been a sober chronicle of the movement's recent difficulties and an accurate prediction of this year's election failure.

We realised that the establishment parties and the far left would pull every trick in the book to stop the BNP. Arguably the most effective of these tricks was the all-postal ballot in four regions, including the main BNP target of North West England as well as North East England, Yorkshire and Humber, and the East Midlands. In our last 'Update' we said the postal ballots "may prove the final nails in the coffin of Nick Griffin's European ambitions". At the same time Nick Griffin was insisting: "We now have such a professional organisation in the North West thanks to Bev Jones and her teams that maximising our postal vote doesn't pose any problems. In fact it could indirectly benefit us."

There was also bound to be some electoral fraud by our opponents, but this year most of the serious corruption seems to have occurred in heavily Asian areas and has tended to affect contests between rival immigrant factions. I suspect that of the contests where the BNP stood a serious chance of victory, only the West Midlands was adversely affected.

Far more crucial was the rise of the Eurosceptic UKIP, which one has to admit fought a brilliantly organised nationwide campaign. The total eclipse of the BNP by UKIP is a damning personal indictment of Nick Griffin.

Back in 1998 I attended a meeting of BNP organisers to plan for the 1999 European elections. Nick Griffin, who was already plotting his coup against then party leader John Tyndall, told the gathering that we should commit the BNP's total financial resources to the European campaign. When I asked him specifically whether he intended us to "go for broke" he agreed, affirming that the 1999 European elections would see a "great leap forward" for the BNP because of the proportional electoral system.

Several organisers raised the problem of the UKIP which they felt was sure to outstrip the BNP in this particular election, partly because it was seen as a more 'respectable' option but largely because its exclusive focus on European questions made it ideally suited to a European parliamentary campaign.

Don't worry, said Griffin, I can guarantee that UKIP will be wrecked by internal feuding before the election, and that the BNP will be able to hijack most of its votes. A trademark Griffin dirty

tricks campaign had been planned, complete with a 'mole' close to the UKIP leadership. Sexual smears against Alan Sked, then UKIP chairman, would be the final guarantee of his party's collapse.

History records that the 1999 election didn't work out that way. Pitifully low turnouts underlined the point that almost all British voters, including the vast majority of natural BNP supporters, saw the European Parliament as an irrelevance. Those patriotically inclined voters who did turn out were overwhelmingly influenced by the single issue of Euroscepticism, which was always going to benefit UKIP over the BNP.

As for the much vaunted dirty tricks campaign, it backfired spectacularly when an inebriated Nick Griffin spilled the beans to an undercover team of television reporters.

In 1999 the UKIP won three European seats to the BNP's none.

Five years later Nick Griffin once again devised an anti-UKIP strategy, which this time failed even more spectacularly. At the time of writing the BNP website still proclaims in its campaign section: "Wholesale grassroots disaffection about the lack of any strategic direction and effective leadership will see UKIP struggling throughout 2004."

This misdirected and ineffective party somehow won twelve European seats in 2004 to the BNP's none. The breakdown of the results reveals an even more disastrous picture - the BNP lost to UKIP in every locality, except for three North West districts, Burnley, Pendle and Hyndburn. Areas where the BNP has traditionally polled well, such as Tower Hamlets, Newham, Sandwell, Dudley, Stoke-on-Trent, Kirklees, Calderdale, Oldham and Blackburn, all preferred UKIP in the European election.

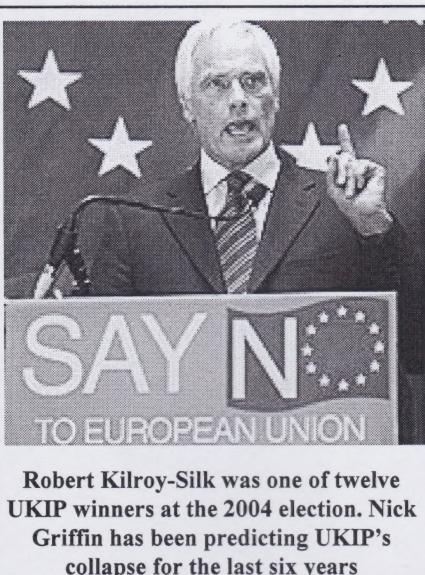
It could all have been so very different if Nick

Griffin had been prepared to listen to alternative points of view. We know that Nick shuns his old friends at *Heritage and Destiny*, but respected voices within the BNP such as John Tyndall, Richard Edmonds and former North West regional organiser Chris Jackson were all arguing that we should stand aside from the European election and concentrate on the London and local contests.

The local elections represented a battleground which massively favoured the BNP rather than UKIP. Our type of voter is interested in issues such as crime, housing and the invasion of asylum seekers - all 'local' rather than European issues. While the UKIP has a high national media profile with celebrity endorsements etc., it has virtually no base in most of the local council areas where the BNP stood a chance of victory. In most cases, BNP target wards were not even contested by UKIP.

The 2002 and 2003 elections, supplemented with by-elections, gave the BNP a bridgehead into a number of councils: Burnley, Blackburn, Calderdale, Stoke-on-Trent, Kirklees, Sandwell, Dudley, Broxbourne and Thurrock. All but the last two of these had all-out elections in 2004, which maximised the BNP's chances. The same applied in several more councils where the BNP had made solid progress in recent contests without winning seats but should have had an excellent chance this time: Oldham, Tameside, Birmingham, Leeds, Wakefield, and Sunderland among others.

Even well-organised and lavishly financed far left opposition, endorsed by the political and religious establishment, would have found it hard to combat racial nationalist progress across such a wide front. Most important of all, the experience of having racial nationalists in positions of power would plant further seeds of hope in the



hearts of patriots across the country. The old wasted vote argument and the standard smears would become far less effective.

2004 proved that the BNP machine was simply not up to the job of fighting the local elections properly while prioritising the European campaign. At the start of the year Nick Griffin predicted that Calderdale, for example, would see up to ten BNP gains with the party set to overtake Labour and become the second largest party on the council. In fact not a single seat was gained, and the BNP still has just three representatives in the town hall, compared to nine for Labour, fifteen Liberal Democrats, and twenty one Conservatives.

Just outside London, BNP by-election winner Nick Geri saw his campaign for re-election to Thurrock Council effectively abandoned by the party hierarchy, who preferred to devote time and resources to nearby Epping Forest. Here three new councillors were elected, including the controversial Jewish BNP candidate Patricia Richardson and her husband. If the party leadership believed that Mrs Richardson's candidature would confer an aura of 'anti-nazi' respectability on the rest of the party, they were seriously mistaken. The usual smears were louder than ever this year, and in most of the country sadly proved effective.

Countering the smears would have needed hard work at grassroots level and high quality local leaflets. In fact tactical incompetence was all too common. In the important target council of Blackburn with Darwen, for example, the BNP regional office failed to produce promised leaflets, so last minute replacements had to be printed, inevitably of a poor quality. Incompetence in Preston led to the BNP's entire campaign in the city being abandoned - a humiliation which was repeated this month in the Birmingham Hodge Hill parliamentary by-election.

The local authority which serves as the best personal test of Nick Griffin's leadership is Oldham. Here Griffin himself won an excellent parliamentary vote in 2001. In 2002 the Oldham branch was at its peak, with excellent regular meetings and activities culminating in superb votes at the May 2002 local election. Substantial victories in Oldham looked certain in the near future.

Sadly Mr Griffin wrecked Oldham branch by expelling a local activist (the present author) in the summer of 2002. Results since then reflect the unchallenged exercise of Griffinitate authority in Oldham. In the former target wards of Hollinwood, Chadderton South and Alexandra, the BNP was unable to field a single candidate this year. A cauldron of racial tension has been bubbling for years in several White working class districts of the town: Fitton Hill, Limeside, Alt, and Holts. Not a single voter on any of these estates was able to vote BNP this year due to the collapse of the branch.

Two years ago the BNP's best result was in the St James's ward, where the present author was a prominent activist. Local candidate Roy Goodwin was just 91 votes from victory that year, polling 929 votes. In 2004 new candidate Mick Treacy (a tough and hard working local organiser who has been repeatedly let down by the regional and national leadership) won just 797 votes in the ward finishing 349 votes behind, despite an all postal ballot and each resident having three votes this time!

Even Oldham BNP's best current prospect in Royton North saw 2004 candidate Norman Corbett polling twenty votes fewer than Darren Dobson achieved in 2002's lowest profile Oldham campaign. Chadderton North, where Nick Griffin himself stood in 2003, had no BNP candidate this year. There has been a deafening silence from Mr Griffin as to his intentions at the General Election likely to come within twelve months. Will he show his face in Oldham again?

Ever since taking over the BNP in 1999 the Griffinitate clique has tried to downplay traditional racial nationalist themes, with the leader himself even telling one journalist that "it would be far better to

Anatomy of Defeat

The BNP failed in each of the European electoral regions:

West Midlands - lost by 23,185 votes
107,794 BNP votes (7.5%)

North West England - lost by 32,573 votes
134,959 (6.4%)

Yorkshire & Humber - lost by 67,147 votes
126,538 (8.0%)

Eastern England - lost by 82,523 votes
65,557 (4.3%)

London - lost by 79,376 votes
76,152 (4.0%)

Scotland - lost by 85,087 votes
19,427 (1.7%)

North East England - lost by 88,542 votes
50,249 (6.4%)

East Midlands - lost by 90,104 votes
91,860 (6.5%)

South East England - lost by 104,294 votes
64,877 (2.9%)

South West England - lost by 108,804 votes
43,653 (3.0%)

Wales - lost by 121,770 votes
27,135 (3.0%)

The BNP failed by just 3,294 votes to get a member elected to the London Assembly; Julian Leppert, BNP candidate for Mayor of London, won 3% of the first preference votes and 3.7% of second preferences.

The key council battlegrounds produced the following results:

Burnley - one seat gained, one lost (8 candidates)
Blackburn - one seat lost (5 candidates)
Sandwell - two seats lost, one gained (9 candidates)
Dudley - one seat lost (6 candidates)
Bradford - four seats gained (10 candidates)
Epping Forest - three seats gained (4 candidates)
Kirklees - one seat held, nil gains (16 candidates)
Calderdale - three seats held, nil gains (14 candidates)
Stoke - one seat gained, one lost (8 candidates)
Thurrock - one seat lost (4 candidates)
Broxbourne - nil gains (2 candidates)
Oldham - nil gains (6 candidates)
Sunderland - nil gains (25 candidates)
Tameside - nil gains (5 candidates)
Leeds - nil gains (22 candidates)
Gateshead - nil gains (17 candidates)
Newcastle - nil gains (7 candidates)
Wakefield - nil gains (12 candidates)
Basildon - nil gains (6 candidates)

The BNP now has 21 councillors nationwide (including seven who were not up for re-election this year) and zero MEPs.

have non-Brits as members". A Sikh was given a regular column in the party newspaper and other anti-Muslim Asians were featured on a BNP television broadcast. The strategy was to create a "non-racist" party with a broad populist appeal. Hence the doomed effort to play UKIP at their own game.

Heritage and Destiny has been arguing for almost two years now that this approach was fundamentally flawed. It should surely be possible to campaign for White racial identity without being dismissed as extremist cranks. UKIP leader Roger Knapman was explicit about the multiracialist approach of his party, saying that he would be tough on illegal immigrants and bogus asylum seekers but that as long as someone was here legally, he didn't care whether they were "black, brown, yellow or polka-dot".

The only way for the BNP to win back a substantial segment of the votes lost to UKIP is to stress the differences between the parties, not the similarities. After all, if you think the parties are broadly similar, who are you going to send to the European Parliament to argue the British case, a former member of the ITP and part time farmer like Nick Griffin or a lecturer in economics at Lancaster University like his successful UKIP rival in this year's election, Dr John Whittaker? If (as Nick Griffin apparently believed) elections had to be fought with media stunts rather than consistent political principle, who is likely to run the best nationwide campaign - the former Clinton spin doctor Dick Morris and cosmopolitan Fleet Street PR man Max Clifford, or Griffin cronies Tony Lecomber and Martin Wingfield, assisted by regional organisers too often chosen more for their sycophancy than their abilities?

The few areas where the BNP succeeded were those where the party was able to benefit from traditional bread and butter patriotic issues in areas where there has been a blatant collapse of liberal multi-racist delusions. Bradford, where in the past half century the city has changed from First to Third World; the Loughton area of Epping Forest, an old nationalist stronghold in the 1980s; Burnley, where racial problems were so acute that even Labour councillors resigned to stand on independent pro-White platforms; and Tipton, where the families of local Labour activists formed their very own Taliban complete with detainees in Camp X-Ray.

The enormous (sadly wasted) potential of 2004 is underlined by the reasonable votes achieved by smaller nationalist and populist parties, who lacked the BNP's media profile and enjoyed a tiny fraction of their resources. The National Front fielded ten candidates, polling an average of 369 votes (11.5%). Their best result was achieved by party chairman Tom Holmes, who fought Nelson ward in Great Yarmouth, polling 378 votes (19.1%), defeating the Liberal Democrat and Independent candidates and falling just 123 votes short of election. In Newcastle's Newburn ward, Ken Booth (editor of NF newspaper *The Flame*) polled 446 votes (14.6%), defeating the Conservative candidates. His vote was higher than all but one of the BNP's Newcastle candidates and the average NF vote in the city was 0.3% higher than the BNP. In Birmingham the two NF candidates Richard Jackson and Terry Williams both faced BNP opposition. Jackson in Sheldon ward polled 514 votes (6.5%), while his BNP rival took 1,301 votes. Williams won 639 (11%) against the BNP's 994 in Kingstanding.

Third Way, led by former NF leader Patrick Harrington were the only nationalist party to contest a constituency seat for the London Assembly. In Havering and Redbridge they finished last of nine, with 2,031 votes (1.6%), losing their deposit. In Castle Point,

Essex, Third Way fought East ward and didn't fare much better, last of the four candidates with just forty seven votes (2.5%).

The Freedom Party, led by London barrister Adrian Davies, put all their eggs in one basket this year, standing three candidates for the three vacancies in Sandwell's Tipton Green ward. Although they polled very well, with an average of 957 votes (24.3%), their top candidate Steve Edwards was still 228 votes short of victory, losing to Labour. A combination of electoral fraud and the surprisingly high vote of 651 (16.5%) for the BNP candidate made it impossible for the Freedom Party to win a seat in the ward.

The English Democrats stood ten candidates - seven in the South, two in the Midlands, and one in the North East. Their best result was in Basildon's Crouch ward, where they finished second of four with 420 votes (20.3%).

Their worst result was in Stroud's Dursley ward, where they came last of six with just 64 votes (3.1%). Their average vote was 204 (10.5%).

The England First Party, led by *Heritage and Destiny* editor Mark Cotterill, contested three local council wards. In Macclesfield's Bollington West ward, Colin Marsh polled a very respectable 90 votes (9.3%), making an impact in an area that was not a natural racial nationalist heartland - the BNP for example had no candidates in the whole of Macclesfield, nor in neighbouring Congleton.

In Preston's Brookfield ward, EFP candidate Lee Worthington fought a very good campaign polling 368 votes (18.5%), easily pushing the Liberal Democrat candidate into fourth place.

In Meadowhead ward, Blackburn, Mark Cotterill faced not only Labour and Conservative opponents but a last minute challenge from the BNP. Mark polled 552 votes (25.6%) beating the BNP candidate by almost 100 votes. The BNP took 457 votes (21.2%) finishing bottom of the poll.

Meadowhead was the one of three Blackburn wards where nationalists failed to win a seat by standing against each other. The combined EFP/BNP vote here would have seen Mark take second place - maybe even come first - so we would have had another nationalist councillor instead of the Labour/Tory we have now. In numbers of votes, Mark's 552 was the highest nationalist vote in Blackburn (out of the nine Nationalist candidates who stood). In percentage terms Mark's 25.6% was the third highest (being beaten only by the BNP's Jim Thompson in Ewood - 29.5% and Tony Dailly in Shadsworth - 26.7%). The combined EFP/BNP vote in Meadowhead was however by far the highest in Blackburn. As with Tipton Green ward in Sandwell, the BNP sabotaged the chances of nationalist success by fielding no hope spoiler candidates of their own as an act of spite rather than serious political strategy.

The failed factionalism and paranoia of Nick Griffin and a handful of his senior colleagues has wasted an electoral opportunity that will not be presented in such a favourable form for a generation. If racial nationalism in Britain is to recover, we will be fighting an uphill battle without this year's tactical advantages.

Can Nick Griffin admit his mistakes and rebuild the BNP? I doubt it. In the near future the BNP will need to look for a new leader who can unite the party and lay the foundations for solid electoral progress - not based on media stunts and opportunist gestures, but on practical politics firmly rooted in patriotic principles. The chimera of 'anti-fascist', 'anti-racist' populism has melted away. We must join the struggle to build an intelligent strategy for racial nationalist revival.

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



Mark Cotterill won the best nationalist vote in Blackburn, and would have been elected but for BNP spoiling tactics



Book Review: *Understanding the United States: Illusions that Guide Contemporary America* by Dwight D. Murphey

Published by the Council for Social and Economic Studies, 2004, ISBN 0-930690-59-1. Softback, 176pp. Available in the US for \$27.00 (post-paid) and Overseas for \$30.00 (post-paid) from Scott-Townsend Publications, PO Box 34070, Washington, DC 20005, USA.

Right, then: what's wrong with the Americans? Across the world, from Manchester to Malaysia and from Stockholm to Sydney, this is the question that people are asking. Although American military might is feared and respected, and American wealth is envied, there is a growing feeling that American behavior is out of control. Certainly this is the perception of many people in many parts of the globe concerning American foreign policy. And although much about the American Way of Life is still widely admired, American society is increasingly viewed as weird and dysfunctional.

The first thing to remember when considering the United States is that it is still overwhelmingly a White peoples country. Even though the White birthrate is well below the replacement level, and even though as many as two million non-White immigrants a year swarm across U.S. borders, America is primarily a country of White habitation. Two-thirds of the population is still White, its cultural heritage is still European, and Whites still control most of the levers of power. If something is wrong with the U.S. as a country, then that means that something is wrong with White Americans.

Prof. Dwight D. Murphey, recently retired from Wichita State University, has conducted an on-going analysis of the state of White America in recent decades. The results of his research have been published in such scholarly periodicals as *The Mankind Quarterly*, *The Conservative Review* and *The Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Affairs*. Now, a collection of nine articles and book reviews from these journals by Murphey has been issued under the title *Understanding the United States: Illusions that Guide Contemporary America*.

Topics discussed by Prof. Murphey in the first six chapters include political correctness (that is, the new intolerance), the immigration invasion, the mythology that has grown up around Martin Luther King, and the drive to ban White racial free speech. Murphey also reviews Patrick Buchanan's *The Death of the West* and Jared Taylor's *Paved with Good Intentions: The Failure of Race Relations in Contemporary America*. The final three chapters contain Murphey's critique of Globalism, and especially of its multinational, transnational economic aspects.

Murphey correctly identifies the invasion of the U.S. by illegal Third World migrants as the most immediate danger facing America. If left unchecked, the tidal wave of non-White aliens threatens to permanently alter the nature of American society. He writes:

"Although there are many critical issues today, some become paramount because a failure to solve them will prove definitive as to all others. The swamping out of Euro-American civilization by massive immigration from an exploding Third World population is one of

these . . . The hour is already very late . . . Those who care about it must respond now" (page. 43)

Part of the problem is that White Americans allow themselves to be psychologically governed by the illusions referred to in the book's subtitle. An egregious example of this is the pseudo-religious mythology that now surrounds the slain Negro agitator Martin Luther King. He is presented in the mass media as the paragon of multiracial tolerance, justice and virtue. The reality of King's life, however, is quite different. As

Murphey reveals, King was a Marxist-influenced revolutionary, whose goal was to undermine the United States by attacking the racial dominance and solidarity of White America (pages 80-84). Rather than being a man of high morals and intelligence, as he is portrayed, King was actually an intellectual fraud. Much of his infamous 'I Had a Dream' speech and huge chunks of his doctoral dissertation were plagiarized (pages 75-79). And as for his famed role as an exponent of non-violence, that, too, is a lie: King did not advocate non-violent resistance as a principle, but merely as a matter of tactical expediency (pages 84-87).

For those on the front-lines of the White Nationalist struggle, Murphey's incisive examination (and demolition!) of the movement to ban hate speech is especially valuable and welcome. Murphey, who was a practicing attorney before becoming a professor, has a fine legal mind. He has a comprehensive grasp of and penetrating insight into the legal issues pertaining to the ongoing effort to abolish the freedom of

White racial dissidents to speak their minds openly and honestly.

A few words of caution, however, are in order for White Nationalist readers: Prof. Murphey defines himself as a Classical Liberal, which is a term used by political scientists to identify the ideological position commonly referred to in the contemporary U.S. as Conservative. Consequently, many of the solutions he envisions for the problems facing White America may strike the reader as far too moderate or unrealistic. For example, he suggests that the government should crack down on those who produce false documents for illegal aliens, and that there should be sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegals (page 41). While well-meaning, such suggestions fall far short of what is needed.

It is the U.S. government which is ultimately responsible for the illegal immigration crisis for allowing it to reach such disastrous dimensions. Not only will the government *not* end the crisis, but it actually encourages it by openly refusing to enforce existing anti-illegal immigration legislation.

Here is a solution that would really work: Firstly the U.S. should withdraw all of its military forces currently stationed in Iraq. Half of them should be re-positioned along the U.S.-Mexican border, with orders to shoot-to-kill anyone attempting to illegally enter the country. The other half of the troops should be used to scour the country and remove any and all persons who are in the U.S. illegally, using whatever force necessary to get the job done. Prof. Murphey, I fear, is too gentle a soul for such solutions.

Understanding the United States is Dwight Murphey's third book on racial topics. He is also the author of *The Dispossession of the American Indian and Lynching: History and Analysis*. His scholarship is impeccable and his insights are illuminating. We recommend all three.

Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia.

Editors Note: All Prof. Murpheys books (and many others) are available from Scott-Townsend Publications, PO Box 34070, Washington DC 20043, USA.



Professor Dwight D. Murphey



Movie Review: *Passion of the Christ*

Released February 2004, distributor Newmarket Film Group. Running time 127 minutes. Rated R

In the *Return of the King*, the Oscar-studded film based on the Tolkien fantasy, there is a touching and inspiring moment: at the lowest ebb of struggle, when the Sauron hordes pour in through the breached gates of Gondor, horns announce the arrival of the relieving force. Rohan is coming, and the looting Orcs retreat from the City in disarray.

Such a rescue force came to the embattled people of the Middle East in the unexpected form of a film. This inspired creation of Mel Gibson broke the dangerous and immoral alliance between devout American Christians and their Jewish shepherds. Mel Gibson and his *Passion of the Christ* may well have advanced the cause of justice and peace in Palestine more than we could possibly dream of. Incidentally, he succeeded in undermining the most dangerous heresy in the long history of Christianity: the right-wing Evangelicals' infatuation with Jews and Zionism. Now it is the time to recognise this victory and enjoy its fruits.

The Zionist establishment and its willing subjects carried out a perilous policy of encouraging the Clash of Civilisations, embodied in ideological and US military warfare against the Third World. For this reason, they promoted the concept of a 'Judeo-Christian' Civilisation at war with the Muslims, with the 'Red-Brown' Russians, with the

French and with traditional societies and forces. Mel Gibson and his powerful film opened the Second Front of this great struggle within the powerbase of the enemy — in the US — by exposing the lie at the very foundation of the Judeo-Christian myth.

As St Paul prophesied, Christ turned out to be the "stumbling block" for the Jewish advance. Most Zionist leaders thought they secured the US, and that they could safely proceed with this war elsewhere. Their second target was Islam, the Middle East — their battleground, and the trophy was to be the holiest shrine of Islam in Jerusalem: the Dome of the Rock, with the blazing golden letters inscribed by the Umayyad Caliphs that proclaim "Blessed is Jesus Christ, Blessed is the Day of His Nativity, and Blessed is the Day of His Resurrection."

Zionists formed an alliance with the misled Christian Conservatives, and the US troops took over Iraq and Afghanistan, while supporting the Israeli offensive against the native Palestinians in the Holy Land. Then came Mel Gibson, and their alliance fell apart. Thus, Christ indeed was our secret weapon against the Zionist takeover. I felt it for long time; ever since on Easter 2001 I referred to His Passion in context of Palestinian suffering, just to be immediately frozen out by mainstream Jewish pro-peace groups. Let us raise the banner of Christ, for it causes split amongst our adversaries.

Professor Patrick McNally wrote that the Judeo-Nazis repeated the error of German Nazis; they became over-extended by opening

the Second Front. They could not help: they attacked Gibson and the American Christians, though their support was necessary for the Middle East takeover.

Sidney Blumenthal, an American Zionist and a former senior adviser to President Clinton, wrote in the *Guardian*: 'The neocons and the theocons (conservative Christians) were bound together for different reasons: the neocons by foreign policy (read: support of Israel), the theocons by their continuing fundamentalist revolt against modernity (for modernity read: neo-liberalism). Enter Mel Gibson, sprinkling holy gasoline on the fires and blowing up the cultural contradictions of American conservatism.' "It frightened Jews," concludes Blumenthal, and therefore Bush must go.

In Israel, this understanding came first. Gershon Gorenberg wrote in the *Jerusalem Report*: "Post-9/11, the "conflict of civilizations" is often taken for granted; it supposedly pits the "Judeo-Christian" world against Muslims. That mood, along with the Intifada, has fertilized an alliance twinning Israeli right-wingers and some U.S. Jewish leaders with conservative Christians. *The Passion* should sober people up.

"By attacking *The Passion*, Jewish groups such as the Anti-Defamation League helped to publicize it. I don't think they had a better option. To ignore a film in which Pilate is a softy and the Jews cry for Jesus' blood would be equivalent to pleading "no contest" to the West's oldest calumny.

But *The Passion* affair underlines the absurdity of the romance between Jewish groups (including the ADL) and the Christian Right."

Gershon Gorenberg is right. This alliance of Christ-loving American Conservatives and Christ-hating Jewish leadership was absurd from the beginning. The Christians in the US, as elsewhere, belong to the traditional all-embracing faith of love to the poor and downtrodden. The Zionist establishment subscribes to the faith which is good for the rich and powerful Chosen People, whether Jews or godless Mammon worshippers. Their alliance was a peculiar quirk of history that brought mankind to the edge of the abyss.

As a last, bizarre stroke of this alliance, on March 5th, 2004, the Arab-bashing Pat Robertson appealed on his blasphemously-named 'Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN)' to the American Christians to join with Jews this year to celebrate the Festival of Purim. Those who answer his call will celebrate together with hundreds of followers and admirers of a fundamentalist American Zionist, Baruch Goldstein, who slaughtered dozens of worshippers in the city of Abraham, Hebron on Purim in 1994. His burial place in Kiriyat Arba is the location for Purim celebrations for many Israeli Jews, reported a Jerusalem weekly *Kol HaIr* on March 5, 2004. It is probably the least-likely festival for a Christian to celebrate together with Jews.

By his call, Robertson plainly presented his anti-Christian creden-





Pontius Pilate gives the Jewish crowd a choice of whether to release Christ or the condemned criminal Barrabas

tials. His enmity is not reserved for the Muslims only: Robertson also attacked Russia and accused this Christian nation of plotting the “gassing of Jews and Jewish children” – which is a horrible blood libel against a country that has a Jewish Prime Minister. But his support for Zionist atrocities in Palestine would suffice for the viewers of Gibson’s film to reject Robertson and his preaching of hate.

God knows, there are other Christian forces, and the enthusiastic welcome received by Gibson’s film proves that they are the real majority. The Reverend Charles Carlson of www.whht.org runs Project Straight Gate, which speaks against the war in Iraq and Palestine. On a recent pro-life demonstration they called upon their fellow-Americans to care about lives of Iraqi and Palestinian children as much as for the unborn children of America. Their signs read “Innocent Blood on Our Hands, Iraq - Gaza”, and “Choose Peace, not War”. They called upon “fellow Christ-followers to oppose successive slaughter in the Middle East. Americans are now among the victims of the war almost every day. But even when none of ‘ours’ are killed, they are being fashioned into assassins and brutal occupiers, which is not what most Christ-followers should desire for their children.”³

Gibson’s film expresses forebodings of the Second Coming. It brings greater awakening into Christian hearts in the Lent; it restores the almost-forgotten tradition of Passion Plays; it separates the lambs from the goats. Not only have Abe Foxman of ADL and Mervin Hier of Wiesenthal Centre exposed their hostility to Christ, but crypto-Zionist Michael Lerner of Tikkun sent his disciples to give away anti-Christian leaflets at the movie theatres. Lerner began as a peace-seeker, but soon turned out to be a Zionist Trojan horse in the peace camp.

On the other side, Mark Bruzonsky of MER, a longtime friend of Palestine, condemned the Jewish establishment’s attempt “to relentlessly crucify Gibson for trying to tell the story as he knows it, or rather as he believes it, [as] in itself a kind of intellectual and political blasphemy. Rather Gibson should be thanked for standing his ground, making his movie, telling his story, and making us all ponder and think and feel... whether Jew, Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, atheist... or just plain human.” Our friend Gilad Atzmon published a strong essay supporting Gibson, while brave Jeff Blankfort of California wrote that it confirms the reality of Jewish control over Hollywood.

Indeed, this film unveiled the anti-Christian intentions of American Jewry. *The New York Times* reported that ‘the chairmen of major studios said they would avoid working with Mr. Gibson because of *The Passion of the Christ*. One of them explained: “It doesn’t matter what I say. It’ll matter what I do. I will do something. I won’t hire him. I won’t support anything he’s part of.”⁴

Because they run Hollywood it is not strange that America produces anti-Christian films seeping with hatred for the poor, down-trodden, un-Chosen people, be it American rednecks or Arabs, Russians or Latin Americans. The US newspapers, too, gave vast coverage to the hostile positions of Jews on the subject of *The Passion*, showing an incredible bias well known to us friends of Palestine.

Their fear and loathing shows that this film can change America; and therefore it can change the world. American Christians can recognise the urgent need to free their media from the deadly grip of Christ’s enemies. They can attune their policies towards Christ, share their worldly goods with the needy, return their sons from overseas wars, turn their mighty arms industry into ploughshare makers to feed the hungry; reject Mammon; promote spirituality and be a good neighbour to all nations of the Earth.

Let them remember: *The Passion of Christ* is not a millenia-old event: even today, as I write, it is the funds and weapons sent by the US are helping the Zionists to crucify Palestine. They besiege the Nativity town of Bethlehem and plot to destroy the Dome of the Rock with its benedictions of Christ. The horrors of *The Passion* presented by Mel Gibson are inflicted daily on the captive Palestinians. They are killed by the hundreds, tortured by the thousands and starved by the millions. People who support or ignore this persecution will never be able to wash their hands of their blood.

The next few months will show whether the American Conservative Christians care for Christ; whether they are an independent political power at all, or just an alibi-providing Gentile front for pro-Zionist policies; whether the only political swing possible in the US is that between pro-Likud Bush and pro-Labour Kerry. It is the time for Americans to regain their lost independence. But for that, they will need a miracle. If you have not seen the movie yet, do so, it may change your whole outlook on life.

Reviewed by Israel Adam Shamir

1. *Guardian*, March 4, 2004
2. FUNDAMENTALISM ON FILM *Jerusalem Report* (Israel) March 8, 2004 Issue
3. <http://www.whht.org/whht.shtml?articles/RighLifeSponshtmFn1.htm>
4. New Film May Harm Gibson’s Career, By SHARON WAXMAN. *New York Times* - 26 Feb 2004.



Jewish auxiliaries arrest Jesus Christ and take him for trial

But is it our Passion?

After enormous box office success Mel Gibson's *The Passion of the Christ* is slowly leaving both theaters and public consciousness. By now most readers of this magazine who wished to see the film have seen it. The great controversy surrounding the movie has quieted down. The time has now arrived for some sober thoughts about what it all meant. More importantly for those concerned with the future of White nationalism the foremost question is, what did it all mean for our cause?

Predictions about the film usually came in three versions. The doctrinaire left, liberal Christians and the Jewish Establishment (with a few exceptions about which more later) viciously attacked the film. They claimed it was "anti-Semitic" and "fascistic." They warned one and all that its showing would surely increase anti-Jewish sentiments and lead to violence against Jews. They also attacked Mel Gibson personally, pointing out that he was an anti-Vatican II Catholic traditionalist and, if that wasn't enough, that his father was a "Holocaust denier."

In some parts of Europe today, the simple expression of the just mentioned ideas is enough to earn a man a prison term. In other Western lands it is enough to render you an utter social pariah. This was precisely what the opponents of the film hoped, to either stop the film before it was to be shown or at least have it shunned and denounced thereafter.

Traditional Catholics were obviously happy about the film and looked forward to seeing it. As for the majority of Catholics and conservative Protestants there was initially some concern. Would Gibson's version of New Testament events be colored by his anti-Vatican II stance?

This problem was largely diffused when Gibson strategically scheduled private showings of the film before Church groups representing assorted denominations. The near universal verdict of Christian believers was that the film was moving, vivified their faith and was not anti-Semitic. This mainstream reaction caused leftist clergy to lower their guns. The people in the pews loved the movie. However, the secular left and the Jewish Establishment continued their denunciations and predictions of dire results upon the film's arrival in the theaters.

As for the general public the attitude was wait and see. Most people at this point in history are not ideologically or religiously impassioned. For them the furor was of interest but not compelling. Some decided to see the movie. For others the latest action hit would suffice. The movie's arrivals in the theaters fulfilled its opponents' worst nightmares. There were no pogroms. No Jews were sent to ghettos or subject to Inquisition's tortures. No gas chambers were built. No Jew was harmed anywhere. In fact, to my knowledge, no Jew was so much as verbally abused by someone who had seen *The Passion of the Christ*.

On the other hand masses of people testified that they were deeply moved by the movie. Their Christian faith was strength-

ened. Their remorse over their sins intensified. They resolved to be better Christians. And none of them expressed any animosity to Jews, even towards those who had tried so hard to have the movie banned. The left and the Jewish Establishment was in a difficult position. Gibson had stood up to them and the masses had supported him. Their hysterical forebodings were revealed to be baseless. What to do?

Apologies were out of the question. Instead they changed their critique in the face of the obvious fact that nothing untoward had happened. Now the film, was accused of being "sado-masochistic pornography," it was "violent and unfit for children" and, if telling of the Crucifixion hadn't caused anti-Jewish sentiments today, well it did so in the past and might very well do so in the future.

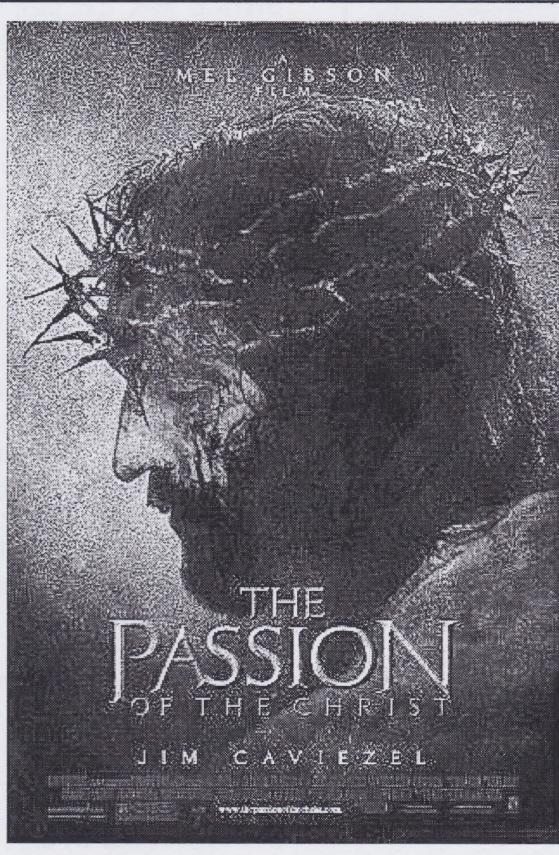
Just as an aside, it is fascinating the forces of the far left and the Jewish "anti-hate" groups (like the SPLC) have finally found a Hollywood film featuring violence and brutality that deserved their condemnation. Surely this had never concerned them in the past even where the images were far worse than anything *The Passion of the Christ* had to offer.

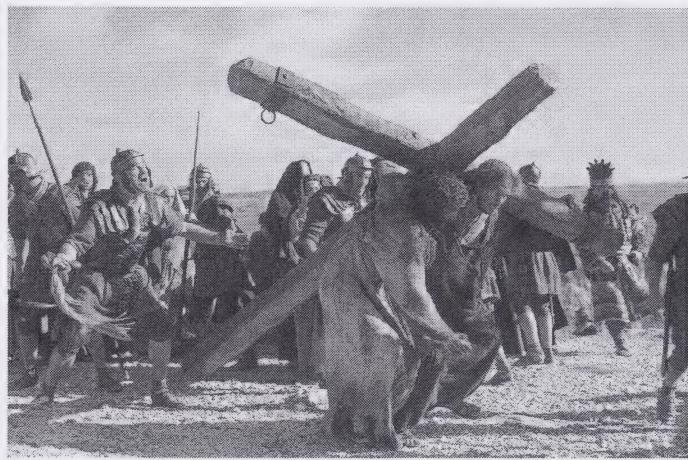
Interestingly, non-Christians who have no pronounced leftist sympathies were not captivated by the film. To some of them it was interesting. Others found it boring. The vast majority, however, saw it as neither inclining them towards either accepting the Gospels or hatred of Jews.

What did all this mean for the cause of the White peoples of the world? The message, I believe, is a mixed one. First, Gibson showed that one can fight the powers-that-be and win. And, he showed that the masses do not always follow the dictates of those powers. However, it must be noted that had Gibson not have been independently wealthy he could not have made the film and had the movie's audiences risked some career or other personal damage by attending the film, who knows what might have been?

Second, the moderate Christian right, for the most part, showed some backbone. They said that they liked the film and that they found it inspiring despite the rantings of the ADL and their lackeys. The movie was faithful to the Gospel. They believed in the Gospel and the film was good. Simple as that. This, too, is an encouraging sign, that some are throwing off the shackles, heretofore humbly accepted.

Third, Christianity today in its liberal and mainstream incarnations is an enemy of racial nationalism. This much has been clear for decades. However, even the conservative Churches, even the anti-Vatican II Catholics, although not anti-White haters, are not the allies of pro-White political causes. These good people are very confused on matters of race. They are separated by several generations from those Catholics and Protestants who colonized much of the globe (including all of the Americas) and had no compunctions when treating other races as socially and legally inferior. In those earlier eras it was assumed that, although all races were to be





Christ carrying the cross on his way to crucifixion, assisted by Joseph of Arimathea, who allegedly took the Holy Grail to Glastonbury

missionized, the adoption of Christianity by primitive Third World peoples may have saved their souls but did not automatically make them the equals of White men. Nonetheless, these political and social counter-revolutionaries are far less apt to accept unquestioningly many popular political dogmas of the liberal-left concerning culture, government and education.

In addition, although many Christian conservatives are, today, afraid to admit it in public (or even, in some cases, to themselves) they believe that Jews, having rejected Christ, are in need of serious repair. Therefore, it would be foolish for racial nationalists not to make common cause with sincere Christian counter-revolutionaries on many battlefronts. At the end of the day, though, they will need a bit of educating before fully understanding all that threatens the civilization they love.

And, finally, it must be noted that there were Jewish leaders who attacked the frenzy which the Zionists tried to organize against the film. Rabbi Daniel Lapin, Seattle based head of Toward Tradition, a coalition of culturally conservative Jews and Christians, devoted a nationally syndicated column and portions of his radio show to defending Gibson and the film. This was also the reaction of the Orthodox Jewish film critic, Michael Medved (author of *Hollywood vs. America*) as well as that of long time right wing, Brooklyn street activist, Rabbi Yehudah Levin. Of course, these and a few other voices were a drop in the bucket but there are indicative that, at least, some Jews are opting to defend the civilization that has for so long graciously hosted them.

The Passion of the Christ as a movie was very popular - an indication that the tides of history may be changing. The hegemony of forces that dominate European society may well be losing ground. The European Union and the actions of Israel are increasingly under attack. America's dominance is ebbing. Old divisions between left and right are losing their meaning. Conservatives in England and Republicans in America have little or nothing to offer the general White public, let alone racial nationalists.

New coalitions are the order of the day. Green Party candidate Ralph Nader and former Reform Party candidate Pat Buchanan both oppose immigration to America as well as that nation's blind support of Israel. Mel Gibson has shown that the mind controllers may be successfully defied. The masses followed him to a degree. The mind controllers raged but, in the end, they lost. In sum, the success of *The Passion of the Christ* was a portent of victory for us who care about the future of the West.

Steve Sanders, Baltimore, Maryland

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European Election Round-Up

On June 12, most of Europe went to the polls to elect a new European Parliament. Peter Rushmore covers the British results in some detail in the lead article in this issue. This article however will cover the other twenty four countries - in alphabetical order - and give a brief report from each one on how the Nationalist parties (if any) did. The number in brackets after the country name is the number of seats that each country will have in the new European Parliament.

Austria (18); The Freedom Party, which under Jorg Haider took 23% of the vote in 1999, did very badly this time. Its vote collapsed to 155,856 votes - 5.3% and they lost three out of their four MEP's. Their only MEP now is Andreas Molzerlist, the editor of the weekly nationalist newspaper *Zur Zeit*, who at least is in the radical wing of the party.

Belgium (24); The news was better from the Flemish side of Belgium, where the Vlaams Blok party did very well, polling 930,000 votes - 14.3% - almost a quarter of the Flemish section of Belgium. They gained one extra seat, which takes them up to three now. The party did equally well in the regional elections that were held the same day. Elsewhere in Belgium the Front National also polled well, taking 181,000 votes in the French (Walloon) areas of the country - 7.5% of the French speaking community. The small radical Front Nouveau de Belgique party also stood in the French speaking areas and polled 26,000 votes - 1%.

Cyprus (6); Cyprus joined the EU in May as a divided island, and these elections showed continuing strong support for the rejection of a UN blueprint to reunify the country. Four of the six seats were won by parties that rejected the plan.

Czech Republic (24); The two small Nationalist parties that took part in the election did not poll well. The Republikani Miroslava Sladka party polled 15,767 votes - 0.8% and the National Coalition party polled only 2,944 - 0.15%.

Denmark (14); The right wing populist Danish Peoples Party did very well, polling 128,789 votes - 6.8%. This was enough to get them their first MEP.

Estonia (6); The centre-right coalition government was beaten by the pro-EU Social Democrats. No Nationalist/Populist/Rightist parties stood any candidates.

Finland (14); The Svenska Folkspartiet - which in English means the Swedish People's Party in Finland - polled 5.7% of the vote and got one MEP elected. Although not an out and out racialist party, they do talk about racial issues and support Nordic culture/heritage. No Finnish Nationalist parties stood any candidates.

France (78); More good news from France, the Front National,

led by Jean-Marie Le Pen polled 1,684,792 votes - 9.8%. This was well up on the 1999 election when they polled 5.5%. The party now has seven MEPs up two from last time. Bruno Megret, who split from Le Pen in 1998 to form his own party - Mouvement National Republicain - did very badly and polled only 0.3% of the vote. Rassemblement pour la France is another small radical right wing party, led by Charles Pasqua. They did a little better than Megret and polled 291,227 votes - 1.7%.



Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the Duce, became an MEP this year after winning 398,036 votes

Germany (99); The best result in Germany came from the Republikaner party, who in the 1990s had a small group of MEPs. Not anymore though. They polled 485,691 votes - 1.9%, far short of the 5% needed to elect one MEP. The Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands, better known as the NPD, polled 241,678 votes - 0.9%. The Okologische Demokratische Partei polled 145,479 votes - 0.6% and the small Deutsche Partei polled only 61,954 votes - 0.2%. It did not help the four broadly Nationalist parties standing against each other, although even adding up all four votes together, still fell far short of the 5% threshold needed.

Greece (24); The Popular Orthodox Alarm party, led by George Karatzaferis did very well and polled 249,449 votes - 4.1%, enough to get one MEP elected. However the more radical National Front party polled 15,129 votes - 0.3% and the Patriotic Alliance - which was an alliance of the National Socialist group Golden Dawn and former military people

polled only 10,543 votes, about 0.2%.

Hungary (24); The Hungarian Life and Justice Party, polled 72,177 votes - 2.35%. Not a bad first effort, but not enough to get anyone elected this time round.



Polish nationalist Andrzej Lepper, a well known campaigner for his country's farmers and for animal rights, whose Samoobrona (Self-Defence) party was a big winner this year, gaining six MEPs

Italy (78); It was a good election day for Nationalists in Italy, where they elected sixteen MEPs altogether. The Alternativa Sociale, which is an alliance of Roberto Fiore's Forza Nuova and Mussolini's granddaughter Alessandra polled 398,036 votes - 1.2%, which was enough to get Ms Mussolini into the European Parliament. The Fiamma Tricolore party, which is linked to the French Front National, polled 236,016 votes - 0.7%, which was just enough to elect Luca Romagnoli. But best of all was the Alleanza Nazionale, led by Gianfranco Fini which polled 3,759,243 votes - 11.5% and got nine MEPs elected. The right wing Separatist Lega Nord successfully elected five MEPs. Party leader Umberto Bossi polled the highest number of votes, 180,756; followed by Mario Borghezio who polled 35,867, next came Francesco Speroni with 31,575, Giampaolo Gobbo with 35,217 and last to be elected was Matteo Salvini with 14,468. The party obtained a full 5% which is a very good result.

Republic of Ireland (13); Justin Barrett stood as an Anti-Immigration/Pro Irish independent candidate and polled 12,023 - 2.4% in the 'Ireland East' constituency - better known as Leinster. This was an excellent first time vote and may encourage other real Irish Nationalists to stand in the Republic in the future. The bad news of the night was the pro-Immigration left wing Sinn Fein Party polled 11.1% and won their first MEP in the Republic.

Northern Ireland (3); No British or Ulster Nationalists of any kind stood in this election. The BNP is not a registered political party in Ulster so it could not stand candidates. The anti-Catholic Democratic Unionist Party came top of the poll with 32%, followed by Sinn Fein who polled 26.3%, more than enough to win them their first MEP in Ulster. The conservative Ulster Unionist Party won the last seat with 16.6%.

Latvia (9); A fantastic result for Nationalists in Latvia. The For Fatherland and Freedom Party, polled 170,819 votes - 29.9%. Guntars Krasks was one of four MEPs the party got elected.

Lithuania (13); No Nationalist parties contested the election as far as I can tell. The left-wing Darbo Partija - with 30% of the vote - beat the governing Social Democrats into a distant second place.

Luxembourg (6); Unlike in most countries, Luxembourg voters showed support for the governing Christian Socialist Party, which received nearly 40% of the vote. Turnout was relatively high, with national elections taking place at the same time. Sadly no Nationalist parties contested the election.

Malta (5); In Malta National Alliance member Norman Lowell stood for the Imperium Europa Party but polled only 1,603 votes- 0.6%. The Nationalist Party - which is not a racialist party in anyway - polled 39.8% and won two seats.

Netherlands (27); Right wing parties in the Netherlands did very badly, with the Populist List Pim Fortuyn Party polling 121,192 votes - 2.6%, much less than they have polled in recent years. The more radical Nieuw Rechts Party did even worse polling 15,663 votes about 0.3%. No seats were won.



Guntars Krasks, one of four MEPs elected in Latvia for the Fatherland and Freedom Party

Poland (54); Better news from Poland, where no fewer than five Nationalistic parties stood candidates. The League of Polish Families Party did the best. They polled 969,689 votes - 15.9%. They got ten MEPs elected. Long-time Polish Nationalist Andrzej Lepper, a well known campaigner for his country's farmers and for animal rights, led Samoobrona (Self-Defence) party - another big winner on June 12; they polled 656,782 votes - 10.8% and elected six MEPs. The Union of Real Politics Party polled 113,675 votes - 1.9%. The Polish Unity Party polled 2,560 votes - 0.04% and the National Rebirth of Poland Party (which is linked to Third Positionist *Final Conflict* magazine) polled 2,546 votes - also around 0.04%.

Portugal (24); Perhaps Portuguese Nationalists were too excited about the Soccer Championships taking place in their country to bother to vote? - as the Partido Nacional Renovador Party only polled 8,640 votes - 0.1%.

Slovak Republic (14); The SNS-PNS - which was an alliance of the Slovak National Party and the True Slovak National Party - polled 14,150 votes - 2.01%. A respectable first time vote, but not enough to get an MEP elected.

Slovenia (7); Slovenian Right wing Populists from the Nova Slovenija Party, polled 23.6% and elected two MEP's.

Spain (54); Another disappointing election night for Spanish Nationalists, who again all failed to poll even 0.1%. The Falange Espanola Party Spain's largest Rightist group polled 13,728 votes - 0.09%. The Democracia National Party polled 6,175 votes - 0.04%. The Falange Espanolas de las Jons Party polled 4,308 votes - 0.03% and last, but not least the Falange Autentica Party polled 1,990 votes - 0.01%.

Sweden (19); The Sweden Democrats Party, polled 28,303 votes - 1.1% of the vote, much less than they had expected. However the



Anders Steen, leader of the National Democrats, who won just 7,209 votes (0.3%) in the European election, meeting Nick Griffin on the eve of poll. Neither Mr Steen nor Mr Griffin won a European seat

National Democrats Party, which is linked to Nick Griffin and the BNP did even worse and only polled 7,209 votes - 0.3%. Their leader Anders Steen invited Nick Griffin to Sweden on the eve of the election, to address a rally in support of the parties candidates. However even the charm and charisma of Mr Griffin failed to help increase their pitiful share of the vote.

So it was a very mixed bag of results for Europe's racial nationalist and right-wing populist parties. Apart from Great Britain (covered elsewhere in this issue) the biggest losers were the Austrian Freedom Party and the Dutch List Pim Fortuyn, both from Nationalism's moderate wing.

Yet again there was no break through in Germany, which seems on paper to have massive support for Nationalism, but this is never reflected in the ballot box at election time. Disunity also hampered the Germans with no less than four different Nationalist parties competing against each other.

In southern Europe, Spain and Portugal produced very poor



Nick Griffin and Jean-Marie Le Pen drink a toast to expected Euro-election victories - but 2004 proved a far better vintage for the French leader than for his British counterpart. The Front National won seven seats, the BNP none

Nationalist votes. And up north in Sweden Nationalists did not fare any better.

It was not all gloomy news though. In Italy there were some excellent results and that country returned no fewer than sixteen Nationalist MEPs. In Belgium the Vlaams Blok polled almost one million votes and went from two to three MEPs. In France too Nationalists did very well. The Front National polled 1,684,792 votes (9.81%). This is almost double what they polled in 1999 (5.5%). They increased their MEPs from five to seven.

The biggest success for Nationalism though was in Eastern Europe. In Poland Nationalists did very well with the League of Polish Families taking 15.9% of the vote and the Self-Defence Party taking 10.8%. The two parties will now hold ten and six seats respectively. Elsewhere in the East the For Fatherland and Freedom Party in Latvia took four seats and in Slovenia Nationalists took two seats.

Racial Nationalists and right-wing populists will now have almost sixty MEPs in the new European Parliament. This is more than double the number (twenty four) that they had before the election. So although there were no massive breakthroughs, the vote on average increased and keeps going in the right direction - up!

Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, England

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Book Review: *SS Panzergrenadier* by Hans Schmidt

Published by Hans Schmidt Publications, ISBN 0-9669047-4-5, Hardback, 402pp. Available from Ganpac, PO Box 1739 Brevard, NC 28712, USA.

Unfortunately we tend to measure a book's force by the publicity it receives. This is natural but can be overcome by remembering that this is a commercial matter that leaves the value of the work in second place.

Thus Hans Schmidt's autobiography *SS Panzergrenadier* will not be a success of the sort we have been imbued to expect, because he does not belong to anything but his personal honor and the truth. If we keep this in mind we will see that *SS Panzergrenadier* stands outside the reality bubble created by the owners of mass media; and then we must see it as a measure of value to truth, the ultimate force. I struggled to put it down!

This means of course that his story cannot appeal to the consumerist masses of the United States, of which Mr. Schmidt is a citizen. And, if an author who had experienced what Mr. Schmidt experienced as a boy soldier in the Waffen SS capitalized on his memoirs, that author would dishonor his cause and his comrades.

In no way is the telling of his story formulaic. That is, it is not an evolution to our time, a reassessment of grenadier Hans Schmidt of May 1945, done in the year 2001; there is nothing of the hackneyed themes, "overcoming" or of a man "God" preserved to serve a special purpose. No, Mr. Schmidt is the most rational and *realpolitik* writer I have ever read, so his story has no chance with a mass marketer nor the herd. It is the memoir of a man who participated in the on of the most important events in World history: World War II - on the "losing" side.

I should say now that the book is not bursting with military analysis (although there is plenty) and might disappoint this type of reader, especially he who craves new details. The rest is politics and, if I may say, sociology. What Mr. Schmidt gives us is balance, which we who are concerned about the survival of the West need now, above all. War is the bitter, final move of political frustration and coolness will prevail. It came in 1939 and it's coming again, soon. And I do think that Mr. Schmidt wrote his story with the dynamics of balance in mind — that is, what is just, what is called for to achieve justice — so that his war can be understood by all white people this time.

This inextinguishable urge of his, if we hold steady to its intent, will help us understand why Mr. Schmidt did not go quietly into anonymous American comfort and society; why he continues to heckle the bloated American conscience with his writings, his monthly newsletter (GANPAC) and missives to *oberjuden* and their White lackeys here and in Europe. (For example, his letter to Steven Spielberg on his inflation of Jewish matters in his phenomenally successful film, *Saving Private Ryan*.)

Born in the Saarland, Mr. Schmidt was a boy when the National Socialist military community absorbed him. He tells us why he chose a Waffen SS officer training program, and by his reasons and other details you will quickly see that Mr. Schmidt was precociously aware, politically and socially. He saw how things work and so he always moved as a

sailor does: with one hand for the ship, the other for himself.

Perhaps his native geography accounts for his acuteness. His family was rooted in the Saarland, that southwest corner of Germany where the coal is and over which France and Germany have seesawed for centuries. No surprise is it that natives of such places have keener political radar. Thus Mr. Schmidt's political analyses essentially overshadow his combat experiences as he relates them. It is sufficient to outline them.

◆ Early 1944: Enters Waffen SS training camp as Brewlau-Lissa, Silesia

◆ December 1944: Assigned to 1st SS Panzer Division Liebstandarte Adolf Hitler, then preparing for the Ardennes Offensive. He has been trained to be an artilleryman but is deployed as a rifleman.

◆ December 1944 - January 1945: Combat in the Ardennes (the "Battle of the Bulge"), Belgium, which he discusses deeply (including the "Malmedy Massacre"). Hospitalized for frostbite

◆ February 1945: Transferred to Hungary for service against advancing Red Army. Combat at the Gran River bridgehead. Badly wounded by Katyusha rocket shrapnel (18 February). Hospitalized six weeks near Vienna.

◆ April 1945: Wounded again, possibly by a Russian sniper (28 April). The bullet grazes his head. Hospitalized at Waidhofen, west of Vienna.

◆ Mr Schmidt writes of himself that, on the 6th of May, "Now I realized the time had come for all of us to take our lives into our own hands, and I said so to the others. As for myself, I had decided to try to reach the American lines ...as soon as possible."

◆ Surrenders to Americans in Austria (7 May). Held in POW stockade at Styre. After a few days ruses his way out. Starts

for home on foot.

◆ Recaptured (14 May), taken to POW stockade at Lambach, Austria. There he realizes it is American policy to kill them by starvation.

◆ Escapes Lambach stockade in early June. Procures "discharge papers" by ruse from U.S. Army. Returns to Saarbrücken. Commences rebuilding damaged family home, and waits for family.

It is remarkable that the men who are not naturals in certain activities often describe them best. Mr. Schmidt tells us, "I did not think I was really cut out for the soldierly life," — which accounts, I think, for his ability to integrate so well his physical experiences and their impressions on his mind, with his superb analyses of the big picture. Thus he is the bridge, brooking the dark chasm of murder, deceit, corruption, lies and propaganda that our rulers have interposed between the war and us. That was, above all the many other issues involved, the war for the survival of *The West*. Mr. Schmidt participated in it, and we should thank the Fates that he is with us now, when *The West* must soon begin their second attempt to tear the monkey off their back. Mr. Schmidt is, then, a father to us: he was part of the heroic first attempt to solve the problem which will destroy the family.



Mr. Schmidt is the eyewitness who demolishes the court historians; the contemporary observer who points out methods applied against us then, and now. Therefore his memoir is really a breathing analysis from a citizen-soldier linking that effort with the consequence of its failure: our predicament. It is clear that America and Europe are dying from tolerating too much change. Mr. Schmidt looks back at his thoughts of May 1945:

"I myself wasn't certain what to make of all the hopes for a miracle, although I wished that the Americans would come to their senses and fight alongside us to get the Red Army out of Europe. At that time most of us would gladly have subordinated ourselves to American command and undertaken the long road back to Moscow, to free the Eastern peoples from Bolshevism. In 1945 I did not comprehend that the head of the hydra was really in New York or Washington. This realization would come decades later."

The most important parts of *SS Panzergrenadier* are those which detonate the big lies presented by our *oberjuden*. Subjects Mr. Schmidt brings up are, the relationship between the Reich, the SS and the Christian Church; the Malmedy Massacre; the origin of the atomic bombs dropped on Japan (was one German?); the treatment of German POWs vis-a-vis German policy toward Allied POWs, among others.

In connection with the prisoner issue Mr. Schmidt discusses General Dwight Eisenhower, who by special order and dissembling removed German POWs from a classification of "prisoners of war" according to the Geneva Convention. By this Eisenhower got away with barring Red Cross inspections of POW camps, and worse, deliveries of food. It is clear now that Eisenhower was genocidal, as Mr. Schmidt's experience at the Lambach stockade makes plain.

I would add here, that we would be foolish to assume that a White man in uniform is "conservative," that he instinctively opposes radical politics. A soldier's first instinct is to maintain the status quo and if the current rulers blend a radical, destructive agenda with the appearance of maintaining the status quo skillfully, the essential soldier will obey. Most soldiers are not politically sophisticated. Those who are, usually make poor field soldiers and become policy REMFs (Rear Echelon Mother F***ers).

FDR and his *oberjuden* handlers had accelerated Eisenhower, an obscure major, to the top in the 1930s. Among other lessons here is the instinctive acuteness of Zionism in discerning the venal or sympathetic western man; and we should assume that the top military men of our own day are "Eisenhowers." We should examine these men carefully; for their background, as Mr. Schmidt suggests, gives clues about how they will treat White freedom fighters who happen to be taken prisoner: "It is no coincidence that the most

vengeful Allied officers were those, like Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had never really seen and experienced combat duty."

Mr. Schmidt goes on to discuss the use of German POWs as slave labor, and mentions Russian Communists wearing unranked U.S. Army uniforms torturing German POWs. It is also clear that the *oberjuden* greatly feared the SS, and inculcated American troops with lies about it. The worst was that the Waffen SS "did not take prisoners," a falsity that, Mr. Schmidt writes, surely contributed to the confusion that produced the "Malmedy Massacre." I should like to speculate here why the *oberjuden* held the SS organization in extreme malignity. The SS would have been the eugenic and security vanguard of a *Magna Europa* — the flower of an ideology. In the racial renaissance Europe would inevitably evolve an immunity to all things Levantine.

Mr. Schmidt is obviously not a man of the herd. He would be interesting, veteran or not. His salient trait is, he is a survivor. Pay attention to what he says. He was one smart, imaginative *Soldat*, which is why he is with us today. He saw clearly, without dogmatism or romanticism. At seventeen years old, he was a precocious analyst of people. In the POW lagers he discerned the weaknesses in American security and made his escape — with the help once from an American guard. Mr. Schmidt survived situations that would have trapped and killed most people.

The times of which Mr. Schmidt writes are not remote from our own. Technology has advanced but as always determination, brains and planning will prevail. His war, our war, is still going on. The *casus belli*, western survival, is hovering and about to crash on us again. This is plain, as Mr. Schmidt interjects his story with comments on Ruby Ridge, Waco, 9/11 Day, and other ZOG machinations. He assures us that we aren't hallucinating, that the evidence of degradation, the danger and insults, the parasitism and destruction we see every day in-

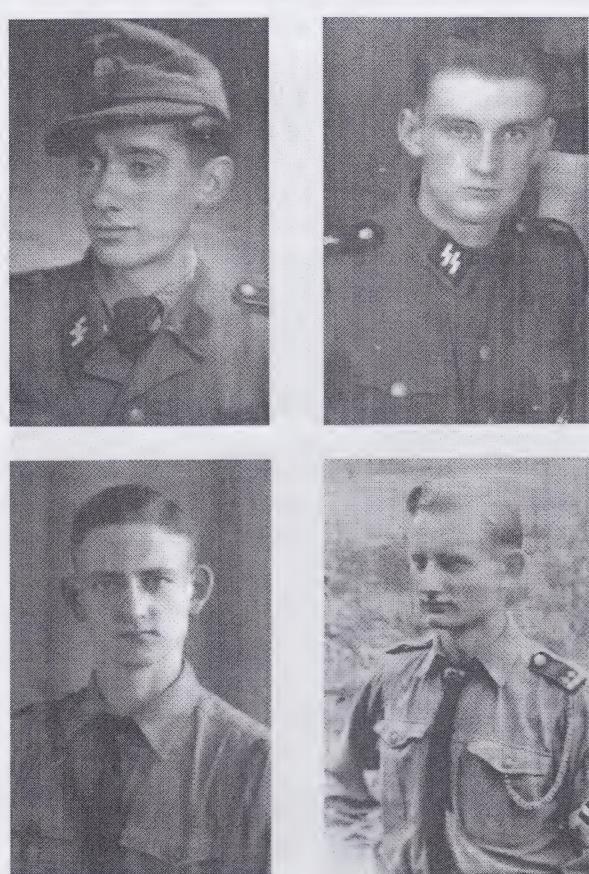
dicte a campaign of subjugation of the West that was to be seen in the 1930s.

I should mention here my one disappointment with the book — and it is only that, not a criticism. Some advice from Mr. Schmidt on propaganda would help. It is clear he has the instinct for it, because he "saw" through allied radio broadcasts (which it was forbidden for Reich citizens to listen to). Given that most people are helpless against sophisticated propaganda, Mr. Schmidt might have made it clear to his readers that the leaders of the coming war for the survival of *The West* must be connoisseurs of propaganda.

So now I can say to you, *SS Panzergrenadier*: get it. Read it!

Reviewed by Harry Gilmor New York, New York

Editors Note: Mr. Schmidt publishes an excellent monthly newsletter called GANPAC (German American National Public Affairs Committee) Brief. Readers wishing to get a sample copy should send a SAE to Ganpac, PO Box 1739, Brevard, NC 28712, USA



Four young German friends from Luisenthal, Hans Schmidt's home town, who gave their lives for Germany serving in the Waffen-SS. Top left - Kurt Seiler; top right - Lt. Kurt Thiel; bottom left - Heini Jähne, first leader of the Hitler Youth in Luisenthal; bottom right - Kurt Jähne, who followed in his brother's footsteps. Hans Schmidt notes: "For Germany and our race it was a tremendous loss to have so many young men of this calibre die so young."

Heritage and Destiny gets another review!

Heritage and Destiny used to be a cultural publication edited by Richard Lawson (whatever happened to him?) in the late seventies and early eighties which broadly supported the National Front at the time led by Martin Webster. The editor of *The Sting* was quite surprised to learn that a publication with the same name exists today. It is subtitled "The Radical Voice of White Nationalism" and is a well produced black and white non-glossy publication edited by Mark Cotterill.

Mark Cotterill was active for several years in the United States drumming up support successfully for the BNP. He parted company with the BNP, and came back to England - although the magazine states that it is not linked to any one political organization (but to two?) it is certainly very hostile to Nick Griffin and his leadership of the BNP. It is not the particular partisan line of this publication which makes it particularly interesting. What it does is what most publications singularly fail to do, allow a debate about the fundamentals of political positions.

This point requires clarification, it is important. Whatever "line" is taken on say, homosexuality, Jews, the IRA, the free market economy, it is the case with most publications which called themselves "nationalist", "radical nationalist", "racial nationalist" given political lines were exactly that, namely given. Very often certain subjects - the free market economy for example, were not debated at all. The taking of a position on any subject was a matter of political power posturing, a weapon. The argument was often given that there was no time for political debate, this was theoretical and what was needed was action because it was the "eleventh hour" a "minute before midnight" etc. Ideological rifts were painted over. In times of defeat or decline, when there are setbacks, the old divisions break through the veneer which covered them and they are used as weapons in the "splits" which repeatedly bring down white racial movements.

A contribution by Steve Sanders is a case in point: it criticises David Duke's position on Jews as outlined in his books *My Awakening* and *Jewish Supremacism* in an intelligent manner, that is to say the author has read the books and discusses the issue. Of course this is exactly what the establishment will not and cannot do. There was also an article in defence of homosexuality. The readers' section is lively and the presentation is agreeable. One issue shows a delightful lady clad in a rebel flag skimpy bikini presenting Duke's book. This has probably drawn criticism from some quarters, but in view of the deluge of pornography throughout the Western world, I suspect that paradoxically the most effective antidote may be "our own" soft pornography.

And the negative side? Undoubtedly in this review's mind there is a much too partisan approach to local British political issues. For reasons right or wrong the editor is committed in some feud, of which outside readers will know nothing, to the overthrow of Nicholas Griffin as leader of the BNP. Equipped with a far better knowledge of the ins and outs of the latest garden feud among British nationalists than most of his readers, the editor of *Heritage and Destiny* may say what he wishes with apparent authority and how can anyone who does not have insiders' knowledge contradict him? (Rather like those books so hard to disprove, "proving" that the pyramids were built by inter-galactical explorers).

The publication contains far more invective against Griffin's BNP than against Blair's Labour Party. *Heritage and Destiny* would be a better publication if it abandoned the anti-Griffin line altogether. This is obviously wishful thinking. Our recommendation to *Heritage and Destiny* would be this - the amount of words spent on attacking Griffin's leadership of the BNP should be balanced in the same issue by an equal amount of words attacking the machinations of the British political establishment.

Oh and a last small(?) complaint - are traditionalists so modern that they do not give county names on addresses anymore but only the dreary postcode invented by the acolytes of Britain's infamous moderniser Edward Heath? The Lancashire in the address below was added by the editor of *The Sting*, who is also the last person on the planet apparently who still speaks of pounds shillings and pence, the money which was British for hundreds of years and whose disappearance at the bequest of a handful of bureaucrats, British "traditionalists" and "nationalists" accepted without protest. Mark Cotterill

was a long time in the United States where nobody to my knowledge ever protested at the reduction of the names of states from the address to two letters. If people don't resist change in the small things of life, they are more liable to bow to change in the big things of life. *Sting* readers should decide about *Heritage and Destiny* for themselves.

Michael Walker, Cologne, Germany

Editors Note: The preceding review was written by a former London NF organiser Michael Walker. Mr. Walker now lives in Germany and is editor of The Scorpion magazine, which many of our readers will be familiar with.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Walker when he visited Virginia for the American Renaissance conference in 1998. He was the main speaker and gave a talk on the Nationalist movement in Europe in general and in Britain, France and Germany in particular.

Although I can't agree with all the contents of his review, it was never the less a nice gesture and I thank him for it. I should point out however that we have never published an article in defence of homosexuality (although we have published letters on that subject).

The Scorpion is not everyone's cup of tea and carries very long in depth articles on metapolitics and culture. Each issue is devoted to a particular subject, e.g. Imperialism, Ecology, Regionalism, from a perspective opposed to modernism and globalism. It is published on a very irregular basis - usually about once a year though. Mr. Walker also sends out a E-mail newsletter called The Sting and this is where the review of Heritage and Destiny first appeared.

Heritage and Destiny readers wishing to find out more about The Scorpion magazine and The Sting E-mail newsletter can contact Mr. Walker by e-mail to Michael.Walker@gmx.net or by snail-mail to The Scorpion, BCM Box 5766, London, WC1N 3XX, England. There is also a website for The Scorpion which can be found at <http://thescorp.multics.org/>

Letters From Readers

Sir – I have not read *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers*, so I cannot comment on it directly. I can, however, make some general comments. Germany was a country with 80 million people, of whom 10 million or so served in the military in some capacity. It is hardly surprising that a tiny percentage of them had Jewish blood. Although the Nuremberg race laws of 1935 restricted Jewish participation in the affairs of the German nation, Jews were by no means totally excluded. For example Helene Mayer, who was half-Jewish, led the woman's fencing team for Germany in the 1936 Olympics.

On the other hand, contrary to the caption to the photograph on page 15, *Luftwaffe* Field Marshall Erhard Milch was apparently *not* of Jewish descent: his legal father, Anton Milch, was indeed a Jew, but his biological father was not, nor was his mother. (See David Irving's *Goering: A Biography* pp. 131-132 for the details.)

More revealing to me is the surprising number of people with Jewish blood who have participated in the small postwar American National-Socialist movement. For a half-Jew to serve in the German army out of a sense of patriotic duty is one thing, but for a Jew to openly advocate National-Socialism is quite another! Leaving aside low-level activists and part-time political dabblers, consider the following Jewish-American Nazis:

* **Daniel Burros** (both parents Russian Jews) - An officer in Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party and other NS and White Nationalist organizations. (See *Heritage and Destiny* #12, p. 10, for a biographical sketch of Burros.)

* **Leonard Holstein** (Jewish father, Aryan mother) - Rockwell's first state organizer for California.

* **Robert Burros** (Jewish father, Aryan mother) - Officer in James Madole's National Renaissance Party (no relation to Daniel Burros).

* **Frank Collin** (Jewish father, Aryan mother) - leader of the NS splinter group National Socialist Party of America. Collin's father - originally named "Cohn" - had spent time in Dachau concentration camp in the 1930s.

* **Andrew Britt Greenbaum** (Jewish father, Aryan mother) - Leader of an internet Nazi group that unsuccessfully tried to march in Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1999. Greenbaum, who called himself "Davis Wolfgang Hawke" has been in the news again recently - as one of the leading internet pornographers (sending spam via Israel).

I could list further examples of more obscure American National-Socialists, but it would just be more of the same.

The perceptive reader will notice a pattern here: only Dan Burros was a full-blooded Jew. Classical Freudian theory holds that anti-Semitism is a mental disorder, which is caused by a displaced Oedipus complex.

Supposedly, a man with an Oedipus complex hates his father and wishes to "marry" (that is, have sex with) his mother. I admit that I find much of Freudian theory a mystery, and exactly why the Oedipus complex is supposed to relate to anti-Semitism has never been clear to me. However, it does appear that even if Freudian theory is meaningless when applied to non-Jews, that it is valid when applied to Freud's racial kinsmen - and especially to anti-Jewish Jews.

The bottom line: Jews who openly embrace anti-Semitism are either agents trying to subvert the White nationalist movement - or they are mentally unbalanced.

Yours Sincerely,

Martin Kerr, Assistant Editor - *Heritage and Destiny*
PO Box 6744, Falls Church, VA 22046, USA.

Sir - Congratulations again on publishing an excellent magazine, I really liked the debate between Steve Sanders and David Duke and am very much looking forward to Duke's second 'right of reply'. I have always been a supporter of David Duke - through thick and thin, but I must take him to task for not answering Steve Sanders points in his first reply. I trust he will do in his next. I also enjoyed your review of the Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra - *Endangered Species* and sent off for a CD myself. As someone of Scots-Irish heritage its great to know that our culture is making a come back in the old country!

Yours for race and nation,

Peter Robertson, Aberdeen, Maryland



Editor's Note: We offered David Duke the opportunity to reply to Steve Sanders last article on The Jewish Supremacy, but we never got any reply. This may have had something to do with Duke being released from jail and then organizing a conference almost straight away. That would take up a great deal of his time. However our offer is still open and if Duke wishes to reply to Steve Sanders we will publish it in the next issue of H&D.



Sir - There are many dates in the history of the White Race that we should remember, it does not begin or end with Germany 1933-1945, as many American racialists think. Thank you *Heritage and Destiny* for stressing this accurate and significant point.

I always stress that the imagery of the old NS is all that many seem to remember; that this imagery has been utterly co-opted by our enemies and unfortunately by many well-meaning (or deluded) "allies."

Indeed the cultural and demographic struggle of our people and its rightful place in history does not begin or end with Germany 1933-1945. Personally, I always cringe whenever I encounter someone who openly exploits a tacky, hobbyist package of NS imagery in public or at a National Alliance related function, since it not only supports the enemies' claims but also demonstrates a limitation of that individuals' thinking.

With Best Regards,

Mark Austin, Manchester, New Hampshire.



Sir – LBJ used to say "Come, let us reason together". So I can believe that Mossad knew in advance of 9/11 and neglected to tell the Americans because they want a strong American presence in the Mideast to act as a buffer state for Israel.

I have heard that Mossad operatives were living within two blocks of the 9/11 hijackers and knew what they were up to. Said operatives were posing as art students and were later arrested when seen celebrating after 9/11 and then the charges quickly dropped and the news story disappeared. (I imagine under pressure from Israel)

Call a spade a spade. The CIA is plainly incompetent, whereas Mossad is probably the best in the world. Nevertheless *Heritage and Destiny* and the *National Vanguard* are two of the few rational nationalist publications out there. Dr. Pierce did not go in for weird, bizarre theories and kept the National Alliance and National Vanguard Books free from such delusions as plague much of the racialist right. I know you as editor of *Heritage and Destiny* will do the same.

The idea that the US government secretly bombed the WTC via remote control aircraft, and had such a device installed in order to force said planes into the WTC so that they might enact the Patriot Act and deprive us of our constitutional rights is a bit far fetched to me, what do other (non-American *Free Press/Spotlight*) readers think?

Yours Sincerely,

Ray Harrison, Los Angeles, California



Sir – Hiding from history because it's politically or socially inconvenient is just as cowardly as ignoring all the Asians or (on our side of the pond) the Hispanics moving into your neighborhood. January 30, 1933 is relevant to Brits and Americans because that was the day a certain man and his party came to power. They might have saved Europe from greedy, narrowminded men like Winston Churchill and Joe Stalin, instead, England sold her Empire and her soul ...just as she did when she promised Palestine to the Jews for financial support during the "great war." Wishing that National Socialism was more convenient and less confrontational is like wishing Tony Blair or George Bush will stop immigration tomorrow. Best Regards,

David M Pringle, Anchorage, Alaska



Sir - Recently one of our members sent me a couple of back issues of *Heritage and Destiny*, congratulations on an excellent publication. I found the Winter 2004 edition particularly interesting, because of its article on the National Renaissance Party.

I was a member, circa 1974, appointed Unit Leader for the Detroit area. Never had much of a following though, and was more involved in assisting Capt. Bill Russell set up the NS Movement chapter there, which later evolved into SS Action Group, still active I understand.

America has been particularly clobbered by multi-racialism and Zionist domination. Anyone that attacks these things directly is automatically relegated to the dustbin of "neo-Nazi" by the average citizen, whose been thoroughly brainwashed. My tactic, therefore, has been to mix "1 part outrage" - the blatant use of the term Fascist - with "9 parts respectability," opening the Fascist Party to "any American citizen regardless of race or religion."

This effectively sidesteps and confuses the enemy's most immediate planned responses, and uses their carefully-crafted brainwashing against them. Further, it attracts a number of perfectly decent non-Aryan folk who are in harmony with our Fascist views. I think Sir Oswald would approve.

Sincerely, Best Wishes,

**Seth Tyrssen, American Fascist Party,
PO Box 78, Garfield, GA 30425.**

Editors Note: I'm not sure if Sir Oswald would approve, but I'm sure the present leader of the BNP - Nick Griffin - would, as I understand the BNP is about to open its ranks to Asian and Black members now.



Sir - Your magazine just keeps getting better! How do you do it? The article on the *American Renaissance* conference was spot on. I can vouch for that as I was there myself. I had the pleasure of meeting your Assistant Editor Peter Rushmore at the conference and he was an excellent ambassador for your magazine. Perhaps you could even get Mr. Taylor to book him as a speaker for the next one? Those internet hobbyists who attack Jared Taylor and AR for being pro-Jewish, need to get out of their bedrooms a bit more and look at the real world instead of their cyber world. Joe Anderson's review of Bryan Rigg's book *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers*, just knocked me over. I really did not know that that many Jews (and part Jews) were not just in Germany but fighting for her during the Third Reich years. I must admit I have had to change my whole view on Hitler, Germany and WWII now.

Thanks for your efforts.

Wayne Morton III, Richmond, Virginia



Sir - Suzanne Flynn in Philadelphia USA tells us Sinn Fein has embraced this whole asylum-seeker thing (H&D Spring issue letters page). How right she is. I lived in Belfast for years and recall Gerry Adams writing on the Irish Republic's "tiger economy" down south. It seems they had 300,000 vacancies for jobs needing to be filled. Gerry Adams said they should be filled with ethnic minorities from Overseas.

Imagine to yourself 300,000 young Muslim men moving into the South of Ireland: how long would it be until they got 300,000 young Muslim

women in as wives? Then of course both the males and their wives would want to bring in their parents, wouldn't they? That would be another 1,200,000 Muslims. The total Muslim population would be 1,800,000. That is just about half the population of the Irish Republic.

Then the young Muslims of course would want to bring in their brothers and sisters, grandparents uncles, and aunts. Ireland would be swamped out. In the end there would be more Muslims in the Irish Republic than there were Irish Catholics, ethnic and religious strife would be worse than the Balkans, where the Catholic Croats, Muslim Kosovars, and Orthodox Serbians have been at each others throats for over a thousand years, on and off. Yet some Irish-American folk think of Gerry Adams as an Irish Nationalist? Really weird!

Opposite the Sinn Fein bookshop on the Falls road, Belfast, there was a gable end on a tenement building. It had a massive portrait of Nelson Mandela painted on in glorious technicolour, with the words "Father of the Struggle". Since nothing happens in west Belfast unless Sinn Fein gives their approval, they obviously were behind this painting of this international communist luminary Nelson Mandela's portrait on that gable end.

Suzanne Flynn says she met Gerry Adams in Philly, where he came for a book signing at a local bookshop. Oh, yes! Gerry boy - made lots lolly on the US Lecture circuit, where fat fees are paid to folk like Gerry Adams. Gerry boy now has a plushy home in Donegal.

In that respect he's like Gerry Gable of *Searchlight* magazine, only his plushy home is in the Essex stockbrokers belt (with two cars). Alright if you can get it eh! One can hardly describe the two Gerry's as "Communists", but I think it is fair comment to call them "Commernists", what?

Yet more proofs of naive Republican and Red Action hate - Merchants will drool over them, whilst shrieking hatred at White working class right-wingers like me. What incredible dopes!

I am, Sir,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland.



Sir – As you know we honest White folk must find and promote a new homeland somewhere in North America. Alaska is a state with a viable separatist political party, without being overcrowded. What do other readers think?

Yours Sincerely,

Robert J. O'Neill, Tucson, Arizona



Sir – I am an NA member and live in California. I don't hate people who are of different races, I simply feel that what is "good for the goose, is good for the gander" and that we have the right of freedom of association, which also means the right to exclude. All other ethnic groups have their organizations so we can too. I grew up in Fresno, a town that is about 80% nonwhite and my parents were very liberal, in fact my father was Mayor (of Fresno) so I had a "liberal" upbringing with lots of diversity. The liberal-left like to berate those of us who would like to preserve Western culture. It is easy for them to say what they do when they live in virtually all-white areas. Ironic, many of my Latino friends agree with much of what I believe in, it is usually the "liberal" Whites who go into spastic diatribes.

Yours Sincerely,

Kenneth S. Doig Bass Lake, California





CD Review: *Bringin It Thegither – Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra*

Produced by Fowkgates, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 18 tracks, Available for £12.00 (UK post-paid) from Glenwood Publications, First Floor, 316 Shankill Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT13 3AB. You can check out their website at www.ulsternation.org.uk

One of the success stories of the Ulster-Scots cultural revival is the Ballymena-based Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra. Following the success of the acclaimed *Endangered Species* (see H&D issue 15), the USFO have produced their best musical album yet. It covers the whole gamut of the Scotch-Irish story in Ulster, Scotland itself and North America in a variety of styles.

When I saw the orchestra perform in October at the Ballymena Arts Festival, so many aspects of that truly memorable evening left me with that “feel-good factor” - the buzz you get when you know you’ve witnessed something truly special. Some of the musicians had recently returned from a trip to Kentucky in the United States, taking their music into the schools and colleges there and exploring the links between the Ulster-Scots and Appalachian music.

The opening track is a medley of reels played with the orchestra’s inimitable enthusiasm, but there’s no time for a rest. The second track is a polka played on bagpipes, accompanied by the full orchestra. After this strong opening duo, there’s a change of pace with John Scott Trotter’s fine unaccompanied rendition of *Fare ye well Enniskillen*, a well known traditional song in which a young lady declares her love for an Enniskillen dragoon.

The CD would be great just on the strength of these three opening tracks, but there’s much, much more. Just listen to the up-tempo version of that old British army marching standard, *Killaloe*, the accompanied piping on *Blue Bonnets over the Border* and Bob Spiers’ solo of *Willie Gillilan*, his own song about a persecuted Covenanter in the ‘Killing Times’ of the Seventeenth Century when it was dangerous to be a Presbyterian.

But, that’s not all! There’s a great version of Stephen Foster’s *Hard Times*, a guest track from the bluegrass gospel quartet, the Low Country Boys and a chanted version of Robert Burns’ *A Man’s a Man for Aa That*. This chanting may seem unusual these days, but it fits in time with Lambeg drums and fife music and is nothing new having been a feature of poetic performances at various times throughout these islands. As the comprehensive sleeve notes, put

it, ‘Who invented rap anyway?’

I have always considered the Lambeg drum to be an awesome instrument, although I feel that it is often sadly underestimated musically, even dismissed, in traditional circles. The Folk Orchestra is always keen to bring this unique part of Ulster’s musical heritage to a wider audience and so the fife and drum are very much part of its live presentation. *Nae Lambeg Dunnars* is a poem about a County Antrim exile living in Canada, homesick for that familiar seasonal beat, longing to hear those distinctive downland rhythms dunnerin’ o’er the fields - a sentiment I can fully identify with. The accompanying fifing tune *Heights of Alma* relates back to the Crimean War, while *Gold in Every Pocket* (Track 8) is popular in County Antrim where the fife still frequently complements this unique goat skinned drum.

The singing of Balnamore Primary School pupils is an unusual musical departure and is very effective in the children’s street song *Wee Maggie Picken*, but especially in the protest song *Mr Lignite Man*. The latter song exposes a potential explosive conservation issue surrounding the discovery of lignite coal near Ballymoney.

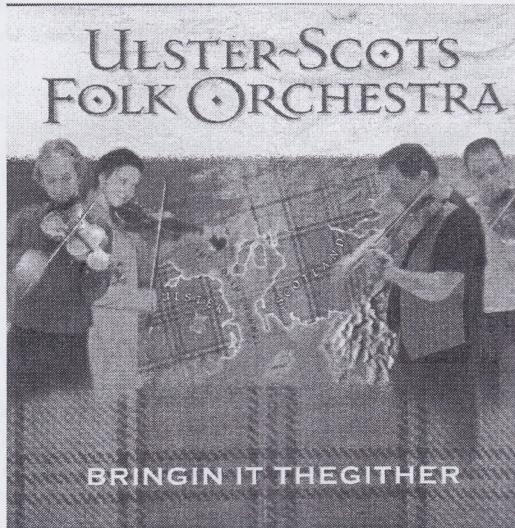
The Ulster Scots Folk Orchestra is the genuine article. They play folk roots’ music with a raw edge to it. There is a spontaneity to their live performance that gives the music a magical quality. They

are passionate about what they do. But more than that, they enjoy every minute - and it’s infectious. It becomes in effect a celebration, a truly cultural experience. From Cullybackey tae Kentucky, they are Bringin’ It All Back Home!

There is one wee error in the sleeve notes, though – the listings for tracks 15 and 16 have been switched. Nothing to complain about though given the terrific package they accompany. This album is not to be missed!

Reviewed by Alexander Peden, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Editors Note: Glenwood Publications also publish a quarterly A5 size magazine called *Ulster Nation* and a yearly A4 magazine called *The Twelfth*. They also have a selection of Ulster-Scots flags, badges, booklets and other items for sale. Send a large SAE to their Belfast address for a full price list and or check out their website - www.ulsternation.org.uk



Members of the Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra at Ballymena